## By M. MACLEAN.

VOLUME VII.

TERMS:-Published weekly at three dollars a year; with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum. Two new subscribers may take the paper a

five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty. Four subscribers, not receiving their papers in town, may pay a year's subscription with the dollars, in advance.

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Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents each sabsequent time. For insertions at intervals o two weeks 75 cents after the first, and a dollar if the intervals are longer. Payment due in advance for advertisements. When the number of insertions is not marked on the copy, the advertisement will be inserted, and charged till

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## AGBROULTURAL.

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

We have received from that publicspirited gentleman, the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents of the United States, a package of Mediterranean Wheat. We propose to divide this morceau between a couple of skilful planters, -in order that it may have a fair trial in our soil-and, if it be found to equal the recommendations accompanying it, larger quantities can be procured next year for seeding, by sending on to Phila. delphia.

In order that all the particulars concerning the nature of this wheat may be seen at a glance, we lay before our readers the communication of Mr. Ellsworth: PATENT OFFICE. July 20, 1842.

Sir : I have the honor to transmit a parcel of Mediterranean Wheat, respecting which much has lately been published, and the peculiar qualities of which are described in the accompanying letters from Dr. Smith of Philadelphia, and Mr. Powell, seedsman, in the same city.

I am, most respectfully yours, H. L. ELLSWORTH.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14th, 1842. Dear Sir : Yours of the 6th instant, came duly to hand, and I should have answered it sooner, had business and other circumstances permitted.

That variety of the Mediterranean Wheat which I have sown for several years past, I consider proof against the Fly. and almost proof against the Rust.

For the former, no rational explanation has thus far been given ; but the instances have been so numerous where this and the other kinds of Wheat among us have been sown on adjoining lands in the same field. with cultivation precisely the samewhere this has remained untouched by the Fly, producing a heavy crop, and the others almost entirely destroyed, that the tnost sceptical have no longer any doubts upon the subject

But that it should so generally escape the mildew we have endeavored to explain from the fact, that it ripens from ten-to twelve days earlier, than any Wheat now sown in the Middle or Eastern States (as far as my knowledge extends.) But that this is a full and satisfactory explanation I am not entirely prepared to believe ; for the causes to which we have generally attributed the production of mildew may exist, when this Wheat is susceptible of being acted upon by them, as well as the other kinds.

These causes we understand to be: 1. That state of the Plant when the grain is fully formed but very soft and milky, the whole energies of the plant directed to its perfection, and the sap vessels all distended.

2. That state of the Atmosphere which tends still farther to distend the vessels; as heavy dews, and fogs and clouds, which obscure the Sun for several hours after his rising.

3. A sudden outbreaking of the Sun, with such power as to rupture the sap vessels of the plant, thereby giving a midus for the Seeds of the Parasite to take root.

But be the causes what they may it is rarely injured by the Fly or Rust; nor are these all its advantages over only Wheat among us. For it may be sown from the first of September to the middle of October, and upon soil so thin that the farmer would not think of sowing any other kind of Wheat, and yet produce a fair crop.

I have sown it for two years, after a crop of corn and potatoes had been taken from the ground, and fully believe, that the yield after the potatoes, was upwards of thirty bushels to the acre.

If sown early one and a half bushels per acre will be enough, but if not sown till in October, at least two bushels should be

Now although the straw is so soft that it will most certainly fall in rich ground, still it ripens well, even should the timothy grow up through it and hidest from view. And although the grain is not so white and mellow, as some other varieties of Wheat, still, that it will produce more superfine flour to the acre for a given number of years than any other Wheat now extant, I feel no hesitation in asserting.

I shall be able to supply any moderate quantity in time for sowing, delivered at any place to be mentioned in Philadelphia. . With sentiments of regard, I remain your friend,

MOSES SMITH. of Patents.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14th, 1842. H. L. Ellsworth Esq. .- Dear Sir : So far as heard from, the Mediterranean Wheat grows more in favor as it becomes

better known. Mr. White, formerly a merchant of our City, stated to me last fall that he had tested it side by side with proving what can be done with an acre of 2 or 3 others, and that this was the only land, would be still more so if the mode one escaped Rust, Fly, &c. It is an early Wheat, adapts itself to the generality of soils, but especially to light land-and as it becomes acclimated assumes more the cast of our Orange Wheat. I find a con. curring opinion from many neighborhoods. that the Mediterranean Wheat this season, exceeds by great odds, all other varieties. I can supply a clean good article, as per

sample, at \$1 75 per bushel. Very respectfully. M. S. POWELL, 23 Market Street.

## BOMMER'S MANURE.

We published some time since, a notice of Mr. Bommer's "new method of making vegetable manures by fermentation," which had attracted some attention, and been favorably received in some places in New Jersey and Connecticut. Mr. Bommer, who is now in this city, has submitted a proposition to the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, to perform an experiment of converting vegetable matter, such as straw, cornstalks, weeds, &c. whether green or dry, into good manure, in the space of fifteen days. The materials for the manure are to be collected and deposited, under the superintendence of the Committee, on the 12th of September, and the heap is to be opened durng the Fair, when the materials will be excellent manure, "The manure is then to be weighed, so as to prove that the weight of the primitive materials has been increased four-fold." The experiment will be made under the direction of a committee appointed by the Society, and in such a manner we trust, as fully to test the value of this new method of making manures .- Cultivator.

From the Cultivator. SOUTH DOWNS.

Beautiful as the improved Short Horr cattle certainly are, they do not exhibit a more marked superiority over the original animals of that breed, than does the improved South Down over the indigenous stock from which they originated; indeed, it may be questioned whether the difference in the latter case is not the most striking. Of all the English breeders of South Downs, there are none more celebrated than Mr. Webb, of Babraham, he having taken the most of the prizes, at the meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society, offered for this breed of sheep. Mr. Allen has given an interesting account of his visit to Mr. Webb, in company with Mr. Stevenson, from which we make a few extracts:

" To give an idea of the weight of Mr. Webb's animals, the buck selected for Mr. Rotch, though only six months old, weighed 152 lbs. on the scales; Bishop Meade's, eighteen months old, 248 lbs. ; and Mr. Stevenson's of the same age, 254 lbs.; while a wether exhibited at Cambridge, on Christmas day, 1840. weighed, dressed with the head on, 200 lbs., aside from yielding 28 lbs. rough tal. exposed to the wind than the other parts, low. The average weight of his wethers, however, at eighteen or twenty months old, is but about 30 to 35 lbs. per quarter. The bucks shear from 9 to 11 lbs.. and the average shearing of the whole flock is 8 lb. 15 ounces, and of a quality of wool that we thought better than the generality of South Downs. The fleece is close and compact, and we should think, 6 days plosing, man, and 2 would resist rain, sleet, and snow, nearly as well as the best Merino." Mr. Allen adds respecting Mr. Webb's sheep,--25 do Droping corn (2 men They are very hardy, and are never housed in winter, but lie in the open fields aud are fed upon hay, with cut turnips. sugar beet, or mangel wortzel. In the summer, they are taken to a poor pasture by day, at a distant part of the farm, for change and exercise, and towards night are brought near home, and lolded on vetenes, clover or rape. The lambs after weaning, are turned into fair pasture, and fee about a pint each per day, of beans, oil cake, or some kind of grain. Mr. Webb says he is an advocate for good feeding, and that a good animal always pays for it. This is our doctrine, and if people want South Downs to starve, they had better take up with the smallest of the old unimproved race."

Messrs. Bement and M'Intyre, in the vicinity of this city, have beautiful flocks of South Downs, and the flock of Mr. Rotch, of Butternuts in this state, is one of the best in the Union, embracing, as it does, the blood of the Duke of Richmond's and Messrs. Ellman's and Grantham's flocks, and now that of Mr. Webb's-specimens of which we presume Mr. R. will send to the State Fair. Mr. Rotch's sheep have proved perfectly hardy, wintering finely on nothing but hay; and we have little doubt that where fine qualities of wool are not the great object in sheep growing, the South Downs will prove to be one of the best breeds for the

maple sugar produced in that State last spring, at 5 cents per pound, would amount to \$1,000,000. in baskets—the balance was measured in drink it new with you in the kingdom of heaven." ference to scripture? Would it not be "stealing soned Socrates because he taught the Athenian HON. H. L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner maple sugar produced in that State last spring, at

From the Western Farmer and Gardener. COST OF A CROP OF CORN IN OHIO.

In almost every Agricultural paper of the day, we find accounts of large crops of corn, which though very interesting, as of cultivation, and more particularly the expense of the crop, were given.

Below, I give you my first experiment in raising corn; if the yield is not so great as some of your correspondents can boast of, it may come up to theirs in and presume these to be so. cheapness. The field I speak of was in oats the year previous. The ground was broken up (in the usual skinning manner) in May; was furrowed out lengthways three feet apart; the corn was then thrown (or sown) thickly along the furrows, and was covered with a cultivatorthe front tooth having been removed, and leaving the rows perfectly level. A man and horse, with cultivator, covered up the corn as fast as two men could drop.

When the corn was fairly up, the harow was passed through the field. Twice flerwards the cultivator was taken through up and down each row; finally the corn was thinned out, and the earth around the stalk noed-not hoed up to the stalk, so as to make a hill, but simply loosened and the weeds removed. Care was taken from first to last, to keep the ground level. The large quantity of corn planted (five bushels to eight acres) rendered replanting (which is much trou-

ble and little profit) unnecessary. When the corn was about eighteen nches high, it was thinned out, so as to leave the stalks about eight inches apart in the rows; as much as two waggon beds found reduced by the fermentation to an full of voung corn stalks were pulled up. The crop looked well till that long drought in the summer, when it began to droop, and I was ie. to believe I had planted too thickly, and was about to thin out again, when a copious rain revived my hopes and the corn together; from that time until ripe it went on improving. So badly did it look at one time, that it was considered by those who saw it, a complete failure. As it was the first field of corn that had been cultivated in this manner around here, it was watched with some interest; but by none more than myself, as I entered upon the experiment against all the advice and experience of

the older farmers. July 11 we had a very severe gale, and the' the corn would average thirteen feet in height (I pulled many sixteen feet) it stood the "peltings of the pitiless storm" as well if not better, than most of the corn around me cultivated, or rather ploughed and hilled in the usual manner.

I mention this because I was told that unless I hilled my corn, the least blast would throw it over. The crop was gath. ered early in October; and yielded 1063 bushels of ears of corn.

The field was very unequal in its pro-

duce. On one third, four rows gave me 36 bushels of ears-equal to 182 bushels to

the acre. On another third, six rows gave me 36 bushels of ears—equal to 121 bushels to

the acre. The other third, gave me 36 bushels to seven rows-equal to 105 bushels to the acre. This last third of the field was more the corn was blown down and did not ripen; and also at four different times 24 head of cattle broke into the field at this part, and at each time must have been in the entire day, as they never were discovcred till evening.

Expense of cultivating eight acres of Indian corn.

2 do furrowing out, 1 do

21 do covering with cultivator 1,68

\$9,00 Putting

and boy)	1,00
5 bushels corn	1,00
	815,43
May 311 day harrowing, 2 horses an 1 m m	} 1,50
1 day man setting u	p. 63
June 7, 8, 9.—24 days, ma and horse wit cultivator,	1 2,81
ting up.	90
. 9, 10.—3 days thinnin out 2 men an	
" 22, 23.—1 d.'s man an horse with cutivator,	1. 1,68
" 25, to 29 7 days horin and cleanin	g { 4.41

\$13,53 Tending Corn, Expense of cultivation, do of c. ibbing. 2 men, Yoke of oxen 50 } cars per day 1621 Total expense of 1063 bu. ears of \_\_\_\_\_\_

Eight acres gave me 1063 bushels ears, or 233 busnels per acre. Since writing the above, I have had

some of the corn shelled, (taken indiscrimately from the heap) and three half bush.

the waggon, the bed holding 22 bushels | Six centuries afterwards, Mahomet, also, forbid | shelled corn.

F. M. MELINE. "Solitude," Butler County, O., 23d February, 1842. (

Yours Respectfully

(The above is from a young farmer, whose practice is of a very recent date. If he goes on at this rate he will soon outstrip his plodding compeers of the old school. We saw his crop growing and know drink, when, Paul-like, he mounts to the third heahisstatement to be throughout correct-unless perhaps in the rates of cost and wages,

> From the Cultivator. RACKS FOR SHEEP, &C.

Messrs. Gaulord & Tucker-A writer from Poughkeepsie, wishes information of me relative to feeding sheep at stacks. He inquires if the rails, on which the stack is built, rest on the bottom rails of the pen, or on the ground; what is the effect of dust and grass seed on the wool, and whether there is not danger of the stack falling down and killing the sheep? The rails are laid on the ground; the only use of them is to keep the hay off the ground. With regard to hay seed and dust, they will get more or less in the wool on the head and neck; and so they will if fed on board boxes or in racks, or in any way that I am acquainted with, except feeding on the ground .-As to the settling of the stack, there is no danger, (unless the blocks on which the pen is built, fall down,) until the stack is eat down so small that the top will go inside of the pen; and to prevent this. I generally put three or four rails through the pen under the stack; but I think the better way will be, when building the stack after the pen is full and the hav a little higher than the top, to lay two rails on each side of the pole at equal distances, so that the upper part of the stack will rest on six rails, including the two outside ones of the pen. I design to build all my stacks in this way the ensuing summer. There is very little danger of the blocks on which the pen is built falling down, if they are as much as 18 inches in diameter, and both ends sawed off square and set level on the ground, and the two first rails to lay level on the top of the blocks; the two next that cross them should have wedges of wood or stones, the thickness of the first rail, put under them on the outer edge of the blocks. If built in this way, sit long at the bowl to inflame their hellish pas. I think there will be but little danger of accidents; at any rate I have not met with any this winter. After the bottom is eat out, and the sheep have takes deep draughts to drown the remonstrances eat out between the rails on which the stack rests, of a goading conscience : would the murderer nerve to the right or left, that the stack may settles little; if an axe is not heavy enough, a heavy rail, used as a battering ram, will be sure to answer the pur-

I have a cheap fixture for feeding straw or stalks, which I will describe. It consists of four round posts, about 8 or 9 inches in diameter. 94 feet long, set 21 feet in the ground; the upper ends champered nearly to an edge, and as large a simply by the name of wine. The former was full notch or fork cut in the same as the timber will allow; in these notches lay two round poles 7 or 8 inches in diameter, for plates, and across the ends of these lay two similar poles; notch and saddle them together in the usual way of build. ing a log house; then dig a trench from post to post 18 inches deep, and take small sized rails or round poles, set them in the trench about 9 inches apart, champer the upper end so thin that a tendirt firm around the bottom of the rails, and pin on a piece of strapping to the plates to confine the upper ends, and put on a roof of split clapboards, or whatever is cheapest, leaving the gable ends of the roof open. Such a fixture, placed in the barnyard near the threshing floor, I found very convenient while I threshed wheat in the barn; and even now I find it very convenient to haul a few loads of straw or stalks, and throw in for oxen and cows that are stabled nights, to pick upon in the unlike that of Palestine. That contained little

NICHOLAS TITUS. Rutland, Meigs Co., O., March 14, 1842. ADDRESS

Before Marlboro' District Temperance Society. BY CHAUNCEY P. JUDD.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The temperance reformation has always excited a deep interest: no one could look upon it with ty of eider. Well, they mix brandy, logwood and indifference; and most persons have given it a cider together, the cider furnishing the liquid, the warm support. The reform brought prosperity to brandy the strong taste, and the logwood the colindividuals, and crowned the nation with glory. or. After it has settled, it is strained, then bottled, But at the present time, the cause submits higher, nobler, and far more important claims to our consideration. Formerly, it was partial in its operations; now it is universal, spreading a panoply of sobriety and happiness over the whole human race. Once it cared only for the moderate drinker; but now it seizes the drunkard in the midst of his foaming cups, throws a shield of more than tripple brass around him, and clevates him to the dignity and freedom of an immortal being. In the infancy of Achilles, his mother plunged him into the river Styx, whose waters made him invulnerable except in his hecl where she held him. During the Trojan war, this hero was killed by an arrow aimed at this defenceless place. It has been so with the partial pledge. It has warded off the attack of ardent spirits, but left unprotected a weak, defenceless spot, where wine and cordials have entered, to slay their thousands and tens of

The fact of total abstinence is by no means so new as many suppose. More than two thousand So that the eight acres yielded me 709 derness of Judea; and our Saviour formed the first amid the shout of angels, peace upon earth and are astounding, the multitude laugh at him, the bushels shelled corn, at 6 1-7 cents per tee-total society at the last supper, when the dis-More than half the corn was measured of the fruit of the vine, until that day when I many evils as Sin was at the gate of Hell, by re-

his followers from using intoxicating liquors.-From that day to this, when any deed of heroism was to be performed, when glaring danger was to be faced, when the entire mind was concentrated in the investigation of truth; then all intoxicating stimulants have been banished.

Alcohol is ever out of place, save when used in the preparation of the artisan, or under a physician's label. The Christian needs no intoxicating vens, wrapt in the ineffable glories and deep-hidden mysteries of the Godhead. When the philosopher calculates, with telescopic eye, the height of the mountains in the silvery orb of the Queen of night, or measures the distance of you twinkling star, he asks for no excitement except the grandeur of his own glorious conceptions. The farmer can do more work and endure fatigue better, if he drinks pure water gushing cool from the mossgrown spring. Think you the mechanic executes less skilful work, remote from the fumes of the your greetings more cordial, and your happiness more abundant? Are neighbors less kind, since the decanter has been removed from the mantlepiece? Parents, methinks intoxication does not increase your love for your children. When your sons, before leaving the sweets of home, and about to break from the fond endearments of the fire-side to set out in this life of toil, gather around you supplicating a paternal blessing, do you not try to engrave on the tablets of their hearts, as with the point of a diamond, "touch not, taste not, the smiling babe nestles in your lap, and full of hope you turn with joyful hearts to the "dim distant future," do you not silently raise your soul to God in prayer, that this pride of your bosom may not end in a drunkard's grave? Many. many, is the scalding tear intemperance has caused

to course down the checks of mothers. Cast a glance over this vast globe, and we shall see that no profession, no employment, and no kind of labor requires intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Stop! stop!! Am I not too sweeping in my conclusion? Yes, I am. Some beings must have the liquid poison speeding hot blood through their veins. When fighters, brawlers, and fiends in human shape stalk over the land, they sions enough to commit any horrible deed. The robber about to enter his neighbor's dwelling, t will be necessary to knock the rails a few inches his faltering arm to plunge the dagger in his victim, rum is his strength, and Bacchus his God,

The tee-total pledge is disliked by many individuals, because it excludes wine as a common pose. There are several advantages in feeding at drink. Objectors say that Christ turned water the stack, and not the least is that the sheep are into wine, and would he have done this miracle if always foddered and fed, all, and no more, than wine was not good? They put this question as they will eat; it cannot rain or snow on the hay a poser, and strut off, laying the flattering unction that they are eating; the top of the stacks are not to their souls, that they have knocked tee-totalism opened at all, and of course are not exposed to rain in the head. They cannot conjecture how a raand snow. There is also a considerable saving tional man will risk his reputation for wisdom by advocating such a pledge. But let us make a statement before you cast us out among the fool.

> In Palestine there were two kinds of wine. One was called strong drink, and the other was known of drunkenness, while the latter came from the grape growing wild, and abundantly all over Pa. lestine. It was a mild drink, made in large quantities, and used by all classes of people, and in all circumstances. It had but little spirit in it, and of course men could not drink enough to become bable Christ made one of the two kinds of wine. Which did he make? Does one reply, "the come into the world to produce beastly drunken. ness. See where the supposition is leading you. Is it not more suitable to suppose the mild wine was made at the marriage? If this conclusion is correct, all can see that no argument can be drawn semblance between the two. Our wine is entirely alcohol in it, but ours, according to Mr. Brande, a distinguished English chemist, has nearly onefourth alcohol. In every 100 parts, Champagne has 121 parts of alcohol, Madeira has 22, and Port has 22. The purest foreign wines contain so great a proportion of alcohol. The difference is very great, and weakens the argument of the objector. But this argument can be weakened much more. You all know New Jersey makes a great quantiand sold all over the country as Madeira and come from that State; the rich nabob only can pay enough to get the pure juice of the grape .-Now let us see where our bible wine-bibber is with his argument. Since Christ made wine in Cama of Gallilce, therefore we must drink New Jersey ci. der mixed with brandy and logwood. It is right to use this spurious, poisonous, damnable stuff, because Christ made a harmless wine in Judea .-Again, all imported wine has pure alcohol put into ocean, and has much worse effects here than in the country where it was made. Though I could, I will not pursue the matter farther : enough has been said, I trust, to destroy the argument at tempted to be built on analogy. And, if these statements are true, will the preacher of rightcous. ness, whom God has set as a light between the living and the dead, to bind up the broken hearted, to wipe away the tears of sorrow, to give consolation to the despairing, to pour the oil of gladness into the bosom of wretchedness, and to proclaim,

the livery of heaven to serve the Devil in ?" "I speak as unto wise men : judge ye."

Many true friends of temperance refuse to join this society, because it will deprive them of some of their rights. True, in signing the pledge one does surrender a portion of his rights; but he gains just as many privileges. Temperance is no tyrant; she pays her servants well. Some rights can not be enjoyed in a civilized community: every member of it has to surrender some. All sureties, good and bad, are founded on the same principle-the individual gives up some of his own rights to society, and, in return, society bestows favors on him. In a state of nature, every man has the right to punish all the injuries done to him.-But it is otherwise in societies; he can not use all his natural liberty—he can not revenge his wrongs -he must let it be done by public authority. Examples in proof could be taken in abundance in every day life. If a person tries to murder you and escapes, you can not pursue and murder him; this is a right you have abandoned; you must whiskey bottle? Parties of pleasure, meeting of hand him over to the penalty of a violated law .friends, do you dem nd the "wild-fire" to make To steal your negro is death, but the owner can not inflict it ; public justice executes the punish. ment. It would seem as if a man could do what he has a mind with his own land, but it is not so. The law would make you a nuisance to build a house on your own land so as to cut off your neigh. bor's light, or to leave a carcas whose decay would cause sickness to his family. Let no one, then, tickle his fancy with the charm that he is independent. We all surrender our independence every hour. Oh ye wise men, who plume your feathers in pride, and strut in your strength, who chuckle at handle not," the unhallowed thing? Mothers, as the weakness of your neighbor as he signs the pledge, bear it in remembrance, that to exercise all your rights, you must live in the mud holes of the filthy Hottentot of Africa, eat men raw with the New Zealander, or drink human gore from an enemy's skull among the western savages. To be entirely independent is to live lawless, act the brute, and to

Besides, it is the dictate of reason, it is the command of revelation, to forego individual good to promote public happiness. Selfishness should be silenced when benevolence speaks; private interest should yield to the superior claims of duty. Did alcohol affect those only who make use of it, fain would we let it alone to consume itself with its own fires. But it does not stop there. It casts a mildew ou the whole community, blighting its fairest hopes. By it, our taxes are multiplied, our peace broken up, and our prisons filled, It stalks abroad, deadly as the leprosy, leaving a plague spot to eat out the vitals of youth, sap the vigor of manhood, and bring the hoary head, perchance he reaches old age, to the grave dishonored, unwept, and unsung. Lover of my country! Patriotism calls, and on her altar every true citizen will lay

The tee-total pledge is the only rock the unfortu-

nate victim of intemperance can build sure hopes for the future apon. To the old pledge give thanks for the good it has done, but it has spent its energies. The inscription is stamped on its foreh ad, " Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin. Thy king. dom is numbered; thou art weighed in the bal. ances and found wanting." It is a mocker. By partially clevating the drunkard it prepares him for a greater fall ; if it spares its trusting devotee, it is but to gain time to make a plunge. Many and many a staggerer has tried it, aye! more, has lived up to it, and yet still reels like a drunken man. To the intemperate it is treacherous and fatal. Its hopes are as little realized as his, who chased the end of the rainbow; its resolutions are as the "baseless fabric of a dream." The intemperate will no longer trifle with it; they now demand drunk without great difficulty. Now, it is pro- the tec-total pledge. The cry comes from all direc. tions. Friends of temperance! sober men! will you give it to them by your example? Much of penny nail will confine them to the plate; ram the strong kind?" If this can be proved, then Christ, the responsibility of this reformation rests on you. the light of the world, left the bliss of heaven to Of the present drunkar is in this district, you were the accomplices. In by-gone days, young in years n light of heart, did you not keep their company? Did you not drink with them in the feld, in the shop, and by the way-side? Did not your conduct countenance them in the public gatherings from the example of Christ, to favor the use of the and on the muster ground? When, on the "light wine we have in this country. There is no re- fantastic toe," youth and pleasure shook the house with Scotch reels, Irish jigs, and country dances, did you not drink to their sentiments and make the welkin ring in applauding their bumpers? You drank with them in forming their habits : they have fallen but you are safe, Will, then, your skirts be clear of their ruin, if you are unwill. ing to make a pitiful sacrifice to raise them from the degradation you led them into? I speak to

wise men : judge ye. It is objected to this society, that it goes ahead of the people, and in the advance of public sertiment. Can this objection weigh with an intelligent mind, who has studied the progress of all reformations? Instead of an objection, it is the society's brightest honor. There is something onward in this measure that agrees with the times, Champagne wine. Much of the cheap wines This is an age of improvement : nothing is stationary, except-heaven save the mark !- the old pledge : every thing is on the advance. The mind. bursting the bonds of ignorance, is now pressing on in its might, and asserting its own suprembey. Education is progressing with giant strides. The child but two feet high can soar from planet to planet like Newton; the iron-handed blacksmith can guide the forked lightening as well as Frank. lin; the stripling in the Sabbath school knows more it to preserve it during the transportation over the doctrine than the grey haired saint did twenty years ago; a girl in the factory can spin in a day as much as a dozen of our good hard, working grandmothers could. In farming there is no end to the inventions. And in these stirring times shall temperance alone remain stationary? Shall we stop where our fathers did? Thank God, no !-A few daring spirits have scized the flag of tepp. perance and nailed her to the mast-head, This is a wise course; it shows you are true reformers. Every moral reformer has darted far in advance of his age. His doctrines are new, his conclusions good will to men, -will such a man, I say, advo- select few shake their heads waggishly, while here ciples were told that " I will not drink henceforth cate the use of wine, the monster pregnant with as and there an obscure soul is all on fire by the glo-